

Western Carolinian.

[BY JOHN BEARD, JR.]

It is even wiser to abstain from laws which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience. Dr. Channing.

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STATE CURRENCY.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKS & THE CURRENCY.

House of Commons of North Carolina,
Monday, Dec. 16, 1833.

The Joint Select Committee on Currency and Banks, have had the subject under consideration, and report:

That, in the opinion of the committee, the present condition of the currency of the State loudly calls for the prompt action of the Legislature. It may almost be said that the State, at this time, is destitute of a circulating medium: it has scarcely any of its own, and of that which our people are compelled to employ, there is a deficiency in quantity and quality.

This state of things is altogether owing to the circumstance of the existing Banks now winding up their business, collecting their debts, and withdrawing their notes from circulation. The stockholders in these institutions consider this necessary, more after December next, they are restrained by law from doing any new business.

Nothing ever more powerfully disturbs the business of a community, and affects its prosperity, than a rapid and continued reduction of the general currency. It brings embarrassments on the people, destroys confidence in credit, checks trade, and invariably depresses the prices of labor and property. We have seen, if, at any time, in other States, a reduction of 10 or 15 per cent. takes place in the amount of the currency, it is followed by bankruptcies and distress. Can it be a matter of wonder, then, that there should be a stagnation of business in North Carolina, that industry should be paralyzed, and the energies of our people depressed, when we consider what a great reduction our currency has undergone during the past few years? The wonder is, how our people have sustained themselves as well as they have, under this severe operation.

Mr. Crawford, in his report of 1829, while Secretary of the Treasury, mentions, as an extraordinary fact, that from 1815 to 1819, a period of little more than four years, a reduction of 59 per cent. took place in the circulating medium of the country; which, in his opinion, fully accounted for the unparalleled pressure then experienced throughout the Union. It is well known that, in this reduction, the Bank paper of North Carolina, in common with that of all the other States, bore its part. The lowest point of depression was then reached in the most of the other States, and since then their circulation has been gradually increasing in amount. Not so in North Carolina. The reduction with us has continued to go on, and the consequent effects have continued to be felt.

The official returns of the Banks in this State, will show the progress of this diminution. The amount of their notes in circulation was, in 1825, \$3,052,657; in 1830, \$1,210,000.

No returns of the present year have been received, of later dates than June and July. From these, however, it appears that the reduction is still going on, and as the Banks wind up, must continue to go on. Probably, at this time, the whole amount of notes in circulation falls short of one million of dollars; while the debt due to these Banks, alone, is considerably more than two millions. It must be recollected, too, that the branch of the United States Bank in this State, constrained by circumstances, has ceased to make any further discounts; while it goes on collecting its debts against our citizens to the amount of nearly another million of dollars. What amount of notes it may have in circulation in North Carolina, we have no means of ascertaining, though it is believed that the amount is considerably less than its debt, inasmuch as the notes of the United States Bank have always rather conducted the exchanges with the North than composed a part of the circulating medium of the State. What makes this state of things still worse, is, that neither of the Banks in the State will receive, in payment of their debts, the notes of Virginia, South Carolina, or Georgia, which now constitute the largest portion of our circulating medium. The consequence is, that debtors to the Banks have oftentimes to pay a premium of 2 to 4 per cent. to obtain such descriptions of money as will be received in the Banks; which, added to the regular Bank interest, subjects the debtor to the payment of an interest, varying, as the case may be, from 8 to 10 per cent.

Owing to this state of things, at no former period in our history has the condition of North Carolina presented so depressed an aspect. We know that there are other causes; but we believe this to be one of the main ones. Besides the evils already alluded to, we may mention, as another consequence, the tide of emigration which is now setting in the South and West from our borders. Many of our most intelligent, wealthy and enterprising citizens have already gone, or are preparing to go; all who go, take from us wealth, capital and enterprise, and what is worse, prepare the way for others to follow; thus un-

dermining our population, and turning their minds from improvements at home, to the advantages of the new States. The committee believe that a restoration of a sound circulating medium, commensurate with the wants of the community, will contribute much towards reviving trade, awakening the enterprise of our citizens, and, as a necessary consequence, lead on the public mind to ameliorations in our moral and physical condition. Under these views of the subject, we unite in the opinion, that this Legislature ought not to adjourn without the establishment of a Bank or Banks, of some character or other.

Having arrived at this conclusion, the next points of inquiry that present themselves for consideration, are:

1st. What amount of banking capital is necessary to supply the wants of the people of North Carolina?

2nd. What shall be the character of the Bank or Banks to be established?

First, as to the amount of capital that may be necessary. The amount of banking capital needed for the State depends on the amount of circulating medium that may be requisite to conduct the business and facilitate the exchanges of the community; for to preserve a sound condition, the one must bear a certain proportion to the other.

Whatever may be the character of the Bank to be established, its specie should be such as to enable it at all times promptly to redeem with specie its notes, when ever offered for payment. Without this, the currency cannot be sound. Paper bills have no intrinsic value of their own, and are only valuable as the representative of gold or silver, which, every where and always, have an intrinsic value. The first requisite, therefore, of a good paper currency is its instantaneous convertibility into gold and silver, and this is one of the main checks to over-issues by the Banks.

In estimating the amount of banking capital necessary for the business of our State, and competent to ensure a sound currency, the Committee have kept in view our peculiar circumstances. North Carolina, though the fifth State in the Union in point of population, is not the fifth in the extent of her Commerce and trade. Our population is mostly agricultural, and it is known that an agricultural population requires less currency to effect its exchanges than one more commercial. A portion of our population, too, is of a character to require a less use of money than the laborers of the Northern States. These facts bring us to the conclusion, that we do not require as large a banking capital as several of the other States, possessing a much less population. Coming to a conclusion, from a variety of data not necessary here to spread out, the Committee believe that a capital of from two and a half to three millions of dollars will be sufficient to meet, at least the present wants of North Carolina; and they accordingly recommend this amount to the consideration of the Legislature.

Secondly. The inquiry yet remaining to be made is—What shall be the character of the Bank or Banks to be established?

A majority of the Committee believe that correct policy requires the establishment of a Bank, the funds of which shall be exclusively owned by, and the profits go to the State, and to be managed by a corporation created for the purpose, with specific powers and liabilities. We deem it our duty to present our reasons in favor of this measure, and briefly to notice the objections to it.

The first reason we advance in favor of this Bank, is, that, in our opinion, it is the best means we can adopt to restore a sound circulating medium to the State. The notes of an institution owned by the State will be received with more confidence than those of private corporations. In a Bank owned by individuals, the notes are currency alone from the supposed sufficiency of the capital, under good management, to redeem them; but, in a Bank owned by the State, in addition to this, the character of the State will ensure public confidence, and give undoubted credit.

Individual corporations, in the management of their Banks, look alone to their own interest. They go into business for the sole purpose of making money; and, therefore, whatever measure is calculated to accomplish this object, they are sure to adopt, regardless of its effects on the community. A sound currency is to them a secondary consideration, and is only kept in view so far as it is their interest to do so. We have seen instances in our own State, where Bank corporations have, by their measures, depreciated their own notes, and then privately gone into market with specie funds, and bought them up at a large discount.

On the other hand, the primary object of a State Bank is to give a sound currency to the people, and to make profits is only the secondary consideration.

If the State institution gives a sound currency to the community, it gains a great object, though it may fail in making large profits; but if it can do both, then the measure stands recommended with double force. We believe it will do both; and, therefore, we recommend a State Bank in the second place as a measure of Finance.

All banking is a species of taxation im-

posed on the community in which it is carried on, and whenever the Legislature gives to individuals the privilege of banking, it clothes them with the power of taxing. It is true, that, in one sense, the tax is voluntarily paid by those who deal with the Banks; but still it is a tax imposed by virtue of law on the productive industry of the country, in favor of unproductive capital.

Suppose it requires a banking capital of three millions of dollars to supply the wants of North Carolina, and on these three millions there be made Bank issues to the extent of three for one, as is the case with our local Banks, then it is clear that the owners of the three millions, by means of their charter, instead of six per cent. on three millions, are enabled to exact six per cent. on nine millions; that is, as individuals, they could only charge six per cent. on the three millions—equal to one hundred and eighty millions of dollars; but, as a corporation, they can charge six per cent. on nine millions—equal to five hundred and forty thousand dollars; making a difference of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars extra interest in each year; or, in other words, the act of incorporation gives them the power to charge the community six per cent. on six millions of dollars which they do not possess; or it enables them to exact eighteen per cent. on their actual capital. We may say twenty one per cent., since paying the interest in advance, makes it nearly equal to seven per cent. It is true that the corporations do not realize all this as profit, for a part of it goes to pay for management; but this does not make it less a tax on that account paid by the productive class of the community to the privileged few. Since, then, banking is a species of taxation, and the power of taxing being an attribute of sovereignty, what good reasons are there, that the State should give up to soulless corporations the exercise of this important prerogative? The Bill of Rights says, "That no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services;" and yet, if you give to corporations the exclusive power of banking, do you not give to a "set of men" the privilege to do what? Why, to exact from the people of North Carolina, annually, the sum of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars more than they could do, for their acts of incorporations. And what are the "public services" they render for it? The only one pretended is, that they furnish to the State a circulating medium—a thing which, it appears, a Bank of the State can do much better than private corporations, and, consequently, the State is under no necessity of bestowing on corporations these exclusive "emoluments."

UNIFORMITY is an essential requisite of a sound currency. A State Bank can give this uniformity; but the more corporation Banks you have, the less uniform will be the currency, and the less fixed will be the standard and measure of value. Whether, therefore, it be good policy to establish any Banks to be owned by individuals, must, in a considerable measure, depend on the circumstances of the particular case; and, should it be thought good policy to establish one or more Banks as checks, then ought not these Banks to make a fair acknowledgment to the State for the privilege, either by an annual tax or by a bonus, at the time.

Even if the Legislature should act on the policy of chartering one or two corporations, with limited capitals, will it not be well in the State to retain the most of the power in its own hands, and to exercise it for the benefit of the whole? So that if the community pay these treble exactions in one shape, they will receive them back in another.

We see, from the report of the Public Treasurer, and the returns of that officer, as well as from the report of the Committee on Finance, that the present revenues arising from taxation are sufficient to meet the current expenses of the State; and it is now very evident that we must either increase the taxes, or we must adopt some other system of finance, to enlarge the revenues. It is equally evident we must have a Bank to supply a currency.

Now, if the State can supply a better currency than individuals, and at the same time, and by the same act, avoid the necessity of increasing the taxes on the people by making the profits that otherwise would be made by corporations, surely good policy requires that we should do so. We confidently believe that this can be done.

Suppose the State shall borrow two millions of dollars, at five per cent.; the annual interest on this will be 100,000 dollars. The Bank, on this capital of two millions, with safety, can do business to the amount of two millions; and thus make an interest of six per cent. on four millions of dollars—equal to two hundred and forty thousand dollars. Of this sum, say one hundred thousand goes to pay the interest of the loan; forty thousand goes to pay for the administration of the Bank—leaving one hundred thousand as profit; which is double the amount of land and poll taxes annually paid to the State. If the Bank should find it safe to issue two

and a half for one, then the profits would be still greater, making all just allowances for bad debts. That this can be done, we are warranted in believing from the results of the Banks in this State, and from the experience of several of our sister States.

South Carolina has had a Bank of the State in operation since the year 1812; and though, at first, this institution was defective in some of its details, the State soon corrected them, and the Bank has gone on most prosperously ever since. From the last report of the President of the Bank to the Legislature of that State, now in session, it appears that during the past fiscal year, the Bank made a profit of more than one hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars on its capital of one million one hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars; and so well has that institution been managed, that not one dollar has been lost, by bad debts, since the present incumbent has been in office. Governor Huger, in his message to the Legislature, uses this language respecting the Bank: He says, "Under the able and faithful management of the Bank, it appears that our means will be ample to provide for the entire extinction of the public debt, as it shall become due, without the imposition of any additional taxes."

Alabama next to South Carolina, adopted the policy of establishing a State Bank. In fact, the policy is embodied in the provisions of her Constitution. Her experience, like that of South Carolina, proves the great advantage of the measure. The Governor's message to the Legislature, now in session, shows that the system has worked well in that State; so much so, that the last Legislature enlarged the operations of the Bank, by increasing its capital three and a half millions of dollars, which was raised by loan during the past summer.

The Alabama Bank has not only supplied a sound currency to the State, but has actually yielded such profits as to warrant the conclusion that in a few years the State may dispense with the necessity of taxation altogether. On this subject, Governor Gayle, in his last message, speaks as follows: "I am fully persuaded that a prudent management of its concerns (the Bank) will, in a few years, dispense with the necessity of taxation altogether."

Georgia has also tried the experiment of a Bank owned exclusively by the State, and so well has the system worked there, that the Governor, in his recent message to the Legislature, has recommended that all the assets of the State be concentrated in the Central Bank; and we see steps now taking to sell out the stock owned by the State in the local Banks, with that view. Governor Lumpkin, in his message, says, "After much reflection, I would respectfully recommend to the General Assembly such legislation as will tend, finally, to bring all the public assets of the State under the immediate control and management of its own agent, the Central Bank."

Louisiana, with some modification, has also tried the system, and the people of that State are so well pleased with it, as at this time to be taking steps for the establishment of a State Bank, with a capital of five millions of dollars, the money to be obtained by loan.

Mississippi, during the past year, put into operation a Bank of the State, the capital for which was borrowed in the northern cities; the stock was sold at a premium of 13 per cent. In addition to these examples, the Committee might refer to facts to show that other States have now under consideration the policy of a doing this system; and that, wherever it has been adopted, and conducted on true Banking principles, the results have always more than realized the expectations of its advocates. Nor is it an argument against this system, that certain Banks, established some years ago by Tennessee and Kentucky, did not succeed well; for it is notorious that these Banks were not established on solid capitals, nor conducted on legitimate banking principles. Based as they were on wild laws, and on empty pledges, their notes never obtained good credit. The failure of these spurious Banks has given rise to all the prejudices which exist against State Banks.

The Committee will now proceed briefly to notice the principal objection urged against the establishment of a State Bank, to wit: that it is UNCONSTITUTIONAL to establish such a Bank.

The clause of the Federal Constitution, which, it is alleged, prohibits the establishment of a Bank of the State, is in these words:

"No State" shall "emit bills of credit." From this language it is very clear that no State can "emit bills of credit." But what are "bills of credit," in the sense used by the Constitution? Let Judge Marshall answer. In the decision of the Supreme Court on the question of the Missouri certificates, he uses this language: "At a very early period of our colonial history, the attempt to supply the want of the precious metals by a paper medium, was made to a considerable extent, and the bills emitted for this purpose were designated bills of credit. During the war of our revolution, we were driven to this expedient, and necessity compelled us to use it to a fearful extent."

Judge Story, in his new work on the Constitution, says of "bills of credit," "The phrase (as we have seen) was well known, and generally used to indicate the paper currency issued by the States during the colonial dependence. During the war of the revolution, the paper currency issued by Congress was constantly denominated in the acts of that body bills of credit, and the like appellation was applied to similar currency issued by the States. The phrase had thus acquired a determinate and appropriate name."

Mr. Madison, in his letter to C. J. Ingersoll, in 1832, written on this subject, says: "The evil which produced the prohibitory clause in the Constitution of the United States, was the practice of the States making bills of credit, and in some instances appraised property, a 'legal tender.' If the notes of State Banks, therefore, whether chartered or unchartered, be not made a legal tender, they do not fall within the prohibitory clause." This, he says, is the true meaning of the 44th No. of the Federalist.

It is very clear, from this, what is meant by 'bills of credit.' The States, as well as the old Congress, had been in the practice of issuing large amounts of paper money, called 'bills of credit.' These bills of credit were made redeemable at some future day, and no funds were set apart for their redemption even at that future day. The people were compelled to take them, for they were made a 'legal tender'; and the holders of them had no remedy, for they could neither sue a State nor Congress; so that the evil became very great, and it was to avoid the recurrence of this evil that the prohibitory clause was inserted in the Constitution. Hence, when the Legislature of Missouri attempted to supply that State with a currency by issuing certificates to circulate as a medium, the Supreme Court could not do otherwise than pronounce them unconstitutional. This, however, is a very different thing from what we propose to do. We propose to create a corporation; to invest it with specific available funds; authorizing it, in its corporate name and capacity, to issue notes to a limited amount, on the credit of its funds; make these notes (not a legal tender) convertible, at the pleasure of the holder, into gold or silver; and make the corporation, like individuals, liable for all its debts and responsibilities.

If any additional authority was necessary to show that the prohibitory clause does not apply to the notes of a State Bank, we may find it in the decision of the Constitutional Court of South Carolina, where the point was brought directly in question, and decided, unanimously, that the law of South Carolina establishing the State Bank, is not unconstitutional. See McCord's Report, 2 vol.

The Constitution of Alabama contains a clause restricting the Legislature to the establishment of a State Bank, with branches. The Federal Government, with this clause starting them in the face, without a single mark of dissent, admitted Alabama into the Union. If they believed that a State had no right to establish such Bank, would they have admitted her into Union until that clause had been expunged?

But, say the opponents of this measure, the creation of a corporation, in this instance, is merely an evasion, and we cannot do indirectly what we are forbidden to do directly. That a State can no more "emit bills of credit" indirectly, than she can directly, is very clear; but we deny that the notes of the Bank of the State will be bills of credit. The bills of credit which occasioned the prohibitory clause in the Constitution, were declared to be money, and were made "a legal tender"; but the bank notes to be issued by the Bank, are not declared to be money, nor made a legal tender. They are not money, but only the representative of money. The opponents of this measure admit the power of the Legislature to incorporate Banks, to be owned by individuals, with the privilege to issue notes. But if the notes of the Bank of the State be bills of credit, will not the notes of individual Banks be the same? If the notes of the one be unconstitutional, how can the notes of the others be constitutional? They both are issued by corporations. If it be unconstitutional to establish a corporation to bank on the funds of all the people of North Carolina, where do you find the power to create a corporation to bank on the funds of a part of the people of North Carolina? Will it be said that the circumstance of the funds belonging to the State makes the Bank unconstitutional? If so, then it must follow that the conjoint Bank, allowing to the State half of the stock, must, at least, be half unconstitutional; otherwise it amounts to this, that the State may constitutionally own all the stock in the conjoint Bank except one dollar; but the moment she buys that dollar, the whole becomes unconstitutional.

If it were necessary any further to advocate the right of a State to establish this Bank, we might do so under the power to tax—the taxing power. A short quotation from an able paper of Alexander Hamilton, will place this idea in a striking point of view: "A Bank relates to the collection of taxes in two ways: Indirectly, by increasing the quantity of circulating me-

dium, and quickening circulation, which facilitates the means of paying; directly, by creating a convenient species of medium in which they are to be paid. To designate or appoint the money or thing in which taxes are to be paid, is not only a proper, but a necessary exercise of the power of collecting them."

The next ground on which the opponents of this measure object to it is, that of expediency. It is contended that the Legislature, from the nature of its organization, is wholly unqualified to select those who are to administer the Bank; and that this can be well done only by those whose senses are quickened by private interest. The Committee need not consume time in exposing this objection; for the experience of the past few years sufficiently does so. No Bank worthy of the name, under the control of any State, has ever yet failed, or ever been involved in serious danger; while it is a notorious fact that no fewer than 180 Banks, owned and managed by individuals, have failed in the United States since the close of the war.

In remarking on this subject, Mr. Galatin says, "On a total capital of one hundred and thirty millions, the failures have amounted to twenty-four and a half, or to about two elevenths of the whole." He further remarks, "We believe that the pecuniary loss sustained by the government on the loans raised during the suspension, and from Bank failures, exceeded four millions of dollars." These facts require no comment. They plainly show who are the most competent to manage a Bank—those whose character and abilities depend on good management, or those whose cupidity and thirst of gain impel them into illegal and corrupt practices.

But if this objection to the fitness of the Legislature to make selections be good in the case of the Bank, it must be equally good in all other appointments; and then we are brought to the anti-republican conclusion that the Legislature is not fit to make any appointments; otherwise we are driven to the absurdity, that the Legislature may be fit to choose Senators to Congress, Judges of the Superior and Supreme Courts, Governor and Public Treasurer; but it is not fit to elect a President and five Directors to manage a Bank!

The Committee might present the various branches of this subject in many other lights; but they have already extended their report beyond what they could desire, and will, therefore, now submit the whole subject to the consideration and decision of the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,
CHS. FISHER, Chairman.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Saturday, December 14, 1833.

IN THE SENATE,

On motion of Mr. Elliott, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the collection or securing of payment of debts and demands in cases where the debtor is about to remove or abscond from the State before his debt or debts become due.

The following engrossed bills passed their third reading, and were ordered to be enrolled: The bill to extend the time for registering grants and mense conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale, and deeds of gift; the bill concerning official and other public bonds; and the bill directing the scrolls of the votes of the 12th Congressional District to be hereafter compared in Asheville.

The bill to restore J. Madison Baird, of Buncombe, to the privileges of a citizen, passed its third reading, and ordered to be engrossed.

The amendment proposed by the Committee on the Judiciary, to the bill to amend the Act of 1822, giving an equity jurisdiction to the Superior Courts, so far as relates to the liability of Sheriffs as bail, was agreed to, and the said bill was read the third time, and passed.

IN THE COMMONS,

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill for revising and digesting the Public Statute Laws of the State; which was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. R. H. Alexander, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law as to authorize and require the several Clerks of Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in the State to take the probate of all deeds of bargain and sale, or other conveyances of real estate, and of all deeds of gift and bills of sale, in vacation; that such probate shall have the effect, and be under the same rules, regulations, and restrictions, as are now provided, by law, for the probate of said instruments.

Mr. Guthrie submitted the following resolutions; which were read, and laid on the table:

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their exertions to procure a re-charter of the Bank of the United States.

Resolved, further, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to

...to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress a copy of the following resolution:

The engrossed bill to amend the Act of last session, concerning the lands within and outside of Burke County, was read on its first reading.

Mr. Fisher, from the Select Committee to which was referred the bill granting to Asa DeLozier and Henry Reagan, under certain conditions, two tracts of land, reported the same, with sundry amendments, which were agreed to. The bill was then further amended, read the third time and passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Monday, December 10, 1833.

IN THE SENATE,

Mr. Spaight, from the Joint Select Committee to which was referred the report of the Commissioners appointed to rebuild the Capitol, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill making appropriations for carrying on and completing the building; which bill passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill to provide for the better administration of justice in the counties of Rutherford, Buncombe, Lincoln, Fredrick, and Pasquotank, was rejected on its second reading.

The House of Commons having concurred in the amendment to the engrossed resolution directing a copy to be made of the map of the Cherokee lands, the said resolution was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to incorporate the Roanoke and Weldon Rail Road Company, was amended, read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Dolson presented a bill for the relief of securities in certain cases; which passed its first reading.

The bill vesting the right of electing county surveyors in Richmond county, in the free white men thereof, was amended by extending its provisions to the county of Ashe, read the second time and passed.

IN THE COMMONS,

Mr. Howell, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bills to incorporate the Greenville and Monrovia Rail Road Company, and the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, with sundry amendments. The amendments were agreed to, and the said bills passed their second reading.

Mr. Fisher, from the Committee on Banks and the currency, made a Report, recommending the establishment of a State Bank; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sloan presented a resolution, setting apart Thursday evening next for the recommendation of Justices of the Peace; which was adopted.

Mr. Hyatt, from the Joint Select Committee to which were referred certain resolutions relating to amending the Constitution of the State, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill, entitled "a bill to provide for the ratification, by the people, of specific amendments to the Constitution of the State." The said bill was read the first time, and, together with the Report, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for the 24th instant.

Mr. Wyche, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill prescribing certain duties to Clerks and Sheriffs in relation to the tax on sales at auction; which passed its first reading.

The following bills and resolutions passed their third reading, and were ordered to be engrossed: The bill authorizing Thomas and Millard Love to erect a bridge across Tennessee river; the bill to incorporate the Greenbrough Academy and Manual Labor School; the bill to amend the act of 1825, concerning the town of Wadesboro; the bill declaratory of the law in relation to the rights and duties of Sheriffs and Inspectors in holding elections; the bill vesting the power to authorize the erection of gates across public roads in the County Courts; the bill concerning coroners' fees; the resolutions in favor of the legal representatives of the late Chief Justice Henderson.

The following bills and resolution were presented and read the first time: By Mr. Roberts, a bill to establish the Merchants' and Miners' Bank in the town of Lincoln Co. By Mr. McClellan, a bill to regulate the peddling and retailing of spirituous liquors.

The engrossed resolution in favor of the securities of John Sloan, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Weaver, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law, as to compel persons who may wish to evade the payment, on trial before a Justice of the Peace, of any note or bond or other negotiable paper under seal, to answer on oath as to the execution of the same.

Tuesday, December 17, 1833.

IN THE SENATE,

Mr. Skinner, of Chowan, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the engrossed bill to give longer time for paying in entry money for lands entered in Rutherford County, with an amendment, which was agreed to. The bill was then read the second time; and, being read the third time, was postponed indefinitely.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law of Evidence, as to authorize the admissions of females taken by two Justices of the Peace, by a commission issuing from the Clerk of the Superior or County Court, as the case may be, to be used as evidence in all civil causes.

The bill making appropriations for carrying on and completing the Capitol, was amended, on motion of Mr. Matthews, by adding a proviso, that the appropriation shall not exceed \$75,000 dollars, was read the second time—aye 50, nays 5. It was then read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill directing the title of the lot, upon which the jail is situated in Salisbury, to be made to the Chairman of the County Court of Rowan, passed its second reading, and was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill vesting the right of electing County Surveyors in the counties of Richmond and Ashe was postponed indefinitely.

IN THE COMMONS,

The following bills were presented, and read the first time: By Mr. Courts, a bill to amend the 19th section of the act of 1783, for opening the land office for the redemption of specie and other certificates, and discharging the arrears due to the Army. By Mr. Long, a bill to incorporate the Halifax Rail Road Bridge Company.

On motion of Mr. Battle, the Committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the propriety of exempting from taxation all slaves now subject to taxation, who are permanently disabled from service.

Mr. Taylor submitted a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law relative to executions issued by a Justice of the Peace, that the time for which said execution shall remain good, may be extended from three to six months; which was rejected.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Public Treasurer, transmitting statements of the affairs of the Bank of Newbern and of the State Bank; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill to erect a new county, by the name of Yancey, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled—yeas 66, nays 65.

The bill to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear was read the second time; when Mr. Daniel moved for its indefinite postponement; which motion was negatived by a vote of 93 to 33. Several amendments were proposed, which were rejected. The bill was then amended, and passed its second reading.

Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1833.

IN THE SENATE,

Mr. Mendenhall, from the Committee on Education, made a report; accompanied by resolutions, declaring that, in the opinion of the Legislature, all the vacant and unappropriated marsh and swamp lands in this State, were, by the law passed in 1825, actually transferred, and do now belong to the Literary Fund of this State; and also authorizing the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to expend of said fund any sum not exceeding \$30,000, in the draining of any of the vacant and unappropriated swamp lands belonging to said fund, which they may deem advisable. Which report and resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The engrossed bill vesting the power to authorize the erection of gates across public roads, in the several County Courts, was rejected on its third reading.

The other House having concurred in the amendment to the engrossed bill to amend the Act of 1783, giving an equity jurisdiction to the Superior Courts so far as relates to the liability of Sheriffs as bail, the said bill was ordered to be enrolled.

The engrossed bill granting to A. DeLozier and H. Reagan, under certain conditions, two tracts of land, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Hinton presented a resolution directing the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire whether the Congressional Districts of the State cannot be so altered as to make them more nearly equal; and, if so, that they report a bill for that purpose, and prepare a table of the federal population of each district and county in the State; which was adopted. Messrs. Hinton, Spaight, Collins, Flowers, and Moore, were appointed the said committee.

Mr. Clayton presented a bill to give further time for paying in entry money; which passed its first reading.

The engrossed resolution in favor of representatives of the late Chief Justice Henderson, was read the second and third times, and ordered to be enrolled.

The engrossed resolution authorizing the Governor to cause tomb stones, at the public expense, to be placed over the graves of the members of the Legislature who shall die at the seat of Government, passed its two last readings, and was ordered to be enrolled—aye 30, nays 27.

IN THE COMMONS,

Mr. R. H. Alexander, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred the bill to incorporate the Episcopal School of North Carolina, reported the same, with sundry amendments; which were agreed to. The bill was further amended, and passed its second reading by a vote of 85 to 38.

Mr. Outlaw, from the Committee to which was referred the engrossed bill directing the sale of the lands remaining unsold, acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, reported the same with an amendment; which was agreed to, and the bill was further amended, read the second time, and passed.

Mr. Weaver, from the Committee on Cherokee Lands, reported against the expediency of reducing the regular prices fixed on the Cherokee lands which have been surveyed, and subjecting the unsurveyed lands to entry; and also against the expediency of passing a law reserving to the State a portion of all gold and silver mines. Concurred in.

Thursday, December 19, 1833.

IN THE SENATE,

Mr. Sitton presented a bill reducing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges, which passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill to incorporate Rocky River Academy, in Cabarrus county, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

IN THE COMMONS,

Mr. Chittenden, from the Select Committee to which was recommended the bill directing the manner in which Constables shall be appointed in this State, reported the same without amendment. Mr. Phelps moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which was decided in the negative—Yeas 49—Nays 70. The bill then passed its second reading—Yeas 74—Nays 52.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law, relative to emancipation as to make it lawful for Executors to send away, according to the will of the deceased, any negroes that may be liberated by said will, provided that it shall not interfere with the lawful and just claims of persons against the estate of said deceased.

On motion of Mr. J. Horton, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law in relation to laying off roads, as that five jurors shall be in future required to perform that service, instead of twelve, as now required by law.

Friday, December 20, 1833.

IN THE SENATE,

The bill regulating the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court was, on Mr. Meares' motion, indefinitely postponed—Yeas 38—Nays 32.

Mr. Brittain, of Burke, presented the following resolution: which was, on his motion, laid upon the table:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Commons of this State, that the Governor be recommended to release and discharge from his present imprisonment, Robert Potter, who is now confined in the jail of Orange county, and that he exercise such other acts of executive clemency as he may deem proper and meet.

IN THE COMMONS,

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill supplemental to an act directing how persons injured by the erection of Public Mills shall in future proceed to recover damages, passed in the year 1809, reported the same with amendment; which was concurred in, and the bill as amended passed its second reading.

Mr. Edmonston, from the Select Committee to which was referred the bill creating seven Judicial Circuits in the State, reported the same, with an amendment. On motion of Mr. Long, the proposed amendment was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied with the Bill to establish a Bank on the funds of the State. Mr. Fisher, as Chairman of the Committee that reported the Bill, submitted his views at large on its merits. When he finished,

Mr. Graham moved for the postponement of the Bill, and in support of this motion, made a speech of more than two hours in length, in which he discussed elaborately the Constitutional question.

It being late when he got through, the House adjourned without taking any question.

Saturday, December 21, 1833.

IN THE SENATE,

Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Virginia and North-Carolina, praying the passage of an Act to incorporate a Company to open and improve the navigation of Smith's River. Read and referred.

Mr. Skinner, of Chowan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the Resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the collection or security of payments of debts and demands in cases where the debtor is about to remove or abscond from the State before his debts become due, reported that no amendment to the law is necessary. Concurred in.

Mr. Morris presented a bill to incorporate the Montpelier Academy, in Anson; and Mr. Hogan, a bill to establish a Bank in the State of North-Carolina. [This is an exact copy of the bill introduced in the House of Commons, by Mr. McGehee.] These bills passed their first reading.

The engrossed bill granting to Asa DeLozier and Henry Reagan, under certain conditions, two tracts of land, was ordered to be enrolled.

The Resolution in favor of Robert Potter was, on motion of Mr. Caldwell, postponed indefinitely, 47 to 11.

IN THE COMMONS,

A Message was received from the Governor, transmitting the annual Report of the Treasurer of the University of North-Carolina; which was ordered to be printed.

A Message was received from the Governor transmitting a letter from Henry Shaw, Esquire, of Massachusetts, on the subject of sheep husbandry. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The House then proceeded to the orders of the day, and took up for consideration the Bill to establish the Bank of North-Carolina; being the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Daniel spoke in favor of the Bill and Mr. Outlaw against it, but before any question was taken the House adjourned.

Monday, December 23, 1833.

IN THE SENATE,

Bills presented—By Mr. Edwards, supplemental to an Act passed in 1832, to enact with sundry alterations and additions an Act to incorporate the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company, passed by the Legislature of Virginia. By Mr. Matthews, to incorporate the Halifax and Weldon Rail-road Company. By Mr. Beard, to provide for ascertaining the sense of the people of North Carolina relative to amending the Constitution of the State.

By Mr. Klatts, to prevent betting on elections. These bills passed their first reading.

The remainder of the day was consumed in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Spaight in the Chair, in the consideration of the Bill to establish a Bank in the State of North-Carolina, to be owned conjointly by the State and individuals. The Committee sat to a late hour, the details of the bill exciting considerable debate, in which Messrs. Martin, of Rockingham, Meares, Hogan, Mendenhall, and Skinner of Chowan, participated. The most material amendment made to the bill was reducing the Capital from 2,500,000 to \$1,500,000—of which the State is to own two-fifths. Before the Committee got through, it rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

IN THE COMMONS,

Bills presented—By Mr. Settle, defining and limiting the power of Courts in inflicting punishments for contempt. By Mr. Daniel, to incorporate the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company. By Mr. Weaver, supplemental to an Act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, entitled An Act to erect a new County by the name of Yancey. Read the first time.

Mr. Martin presented a Resolution instructing the Committee of Finance to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws in relation to poll taxes on slaves as to make it in proportion to their value; which was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire whether by the 2d section of an Act passed in the year 1829, entitled An Act to prevent fraud in deeds of trust and mortgages, Deputy Clerks of the County Courts are competent to take the probate of said instruments in the recess of said courts.

Mr. Locke presented a Resolution for the release of Robert Potter from prison. [The Resolution is verbatim the same as introduced in the Senate.]

The Resolution was, on motion of Mr. King, postponed indefinitely, 94 to 31.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in the consideration of the unfinished business of Saturday, being a bill to establish a Bank on the funds of the State. The debate was continued by Messrs. Seawell, and Fisher, for, and Messrs. Long, Barringer, against the passage.

When Mr. B. concluded, the question was loudly called for.

On the question, Shall this bill be indefinitely postponed? the vote was, Ayes 73—Nays 54.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

Thursday, December 12, 1833.

IN SENATE,

The following Message was received from the President of the United States:

WASHINGTON, DEC. 12, 1833.

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES: I have attentively considered the Resolution of the Senate of the 11th instant, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate "a copy of the paper which has been published, and which purports to have been read by him to the Heads of the Executive Departments, dated the 18th day of September last, relating to the removal of the public money from the Bank of the United States and its offices."

The Executive is a co-ordinate and independent branch of the government, equally with the Senate: and I have yet to learn under what constitutional authority that branch of the Legislature has a right to require of me an account of any communication, either verbally or in writing, made to the Heads of Departments, acting as a Cabinet Council. As well might I be required to detail to the Senate the free and private conversation I have held with those officers on any subjects relating to their duties and my own.

Feeling my responsibility to the American People, I am willing, upon all occasions, to explain to them the grounds of my conduct; and I am willing, upon all proper occasions, to give to either branch of the Legislature any information in my possession that can be useful in execution of the appropriate duties confided to them.

Knowing the constitutional right of the Senate, I shall be the last man, under any circumstances to interfere with them. Knowing those of the Executive, I shall, at all times, endeavor to maintain them, agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and the solemn oath I have taken to support and defend it.

I am constrained, therefore, by a proper sense of my own self-respect, and of the rights secured by the Constitution to the Executive branch of the Government, to decline a compliance with your request.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. Clay said, that the call made yesterday on the President of the United States for the document originally published in one of the papers of this city, generally understood to be the official gazette of the Government, a document directly relating to the Treasury of the United States, was made under a full persuasion of the right of the Senate to have it in their possession. The President, he said, could not feel more confident of his rights, among which is the right to refuse the paper thus called for, than he felt of the right of the Senate to have it. No call was made for any thing that passed confidentially between the President and his Cabinet; no call was made for any thing of which the whole world was not in possession—published with the sanction of the President himself.

The call was made for the purpose of giving information to the people of the United States on a subject of the greatest importance; and in this act of the Senate there had been no deviation from the established

usage of that body. It was a matter of almost every day occurrence. Calls of that nature had been made again and again, and this was the first time that a President of the United States had refused to give the information asked for. It was not his intention now, Mr. C. said, or at any time hereafter, to proceed further in the discussion of this subject. One result, however has been produced by the inquiry, and that, said Mr. C., is all we want.—The President has not denied the genuineness of the document which formed the subject of his message, and that was equivalent to admitting its authenticity. The document having been refused by the President, we have a right now, said Mr. C., to resort to the next best evidence in our power; and as the paper was not deemed by the President to have been published with his sanction, we have a right, said Mr. C., on all future occasions, to use it for all the purposes for which it was desired the President should have done so.

After some remarks from Mr. Grundy, the Message was laid on the table.

Mr. Grundy moved that the election of Committees be postponed till Monday.—The postponement was urged also by Mr. Webster, and opposed by Mr. Clay. Carried—aye 28; nays 13.

The Senate adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Polk's motion for reconsidering the vote of the House which referred the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, then coming up, after some debate between Mr. Polk, Mr. Chilton, Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Cambrelengue, Mr. Blinney, Mr. McKinley, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Polk, and Mr. Wayne—the last speaker concluded by moving the *Previous Question*; which was not seconded by a majority, (ayes 104, nays 107.) And then, on motion on Mr. Wayne, the House adjourned, not having come to any decision.

Friday, December 13, 1833.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented a memorial from Messrs. Gilpin, Sullivan, Wager and McElerry, Government Directors of the Bank of the United States, stating (as the Speaker announced,) certain matters in relation to the conduct of that Institution.

Mr. Polk moved that it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Watmouth moved that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

The latter motion having precedence by rule, was stated from the Chair.

After some debate on the subject—

The question being put on referring the memorial to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the yeas were 96, and the nays 133. So the House refused the motion; and the memorial was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, December 16, 1833.

SENATE.

The Vice President, on taking his seat as presiding officer of the Senate, made some appropriate remarks relative to the importance of the station to which he had been called, and his determination to unite with the Senate in preserving order and harmony in their deliberations, and to exert himself to further the great interest of our common country.

The President announced a communication from the Government Directors of the Bank of the United States; which, on motion of Mr. Webster, was laid on the table; and, on motion of Mr. King, ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

The Senate went into the election of Standing Committees. The following, comprising but part of the Committees, was the result of this day's balloting:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Wilkins, Rives, Forsyth, Sprague, and Mangum.

On Finance.—Messrs. Webster, Tyler, Ewing, Mangum, and Wilkins.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Silsbee, Wright, Waggoner, and Sprague.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Knight, Morris, Linn, and Prentiss.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Brown, Robinson, Kent, Wright, and Smith.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Benton, Preston Clayton, and King.

On Militia.—Messrs. Robinson, Hendricks, Waggoner, McKean, and Clay.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Southard, Rives, Chambers, and Shepley.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Poindexter, Moore, Prentiss, McKean, and Clay.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Kane, Linn, Naudin, Poindexter, and Silsbee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The question of Mr. Patton's proposition to amend the ninth rule of the House was taken up.

The amendment was as follows: Resolved, That the following shall be established as the 9th rule of the House: "In all cases the Speaker shall vote, and if the House be equally divided, the question shall be lost."

After debate, The question was carried in the negative by the following vote: Yeas 96—Nays 121.

So the proposed amendment was lost. The House then resumed the subject of reconsidering the reference of the Report on the removal of the Deposites, and the debate was continued until the House adjourned, on motion.

Tuesday, December 17, 1833.

SENATE.

The election of Standing Committees was completed. The following is the result: On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, Frelinghuysen, Tipton, Smith, and Swift.

On Claims.—Messrs. Bell, Tipton, and Wright. On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Bibb, Preston, Smith, and Bell. On Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Grundy, Clayton, Ewing, and Rives. On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Hendricks, Hill, Southard, Shepley, and Tipton. On Pensions.—Messrs. Toolson, McKean, Talmadge, and Kane. On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Chambers, Tyler, Southard, Hill, and Tomlinson.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Moore, Swift, Hill, Smith, and Shepley. On Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Knight, Tomlinson, and Tipton. On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Morris, and Robinson.

After the completion of that business, Vice-President presented the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the state of the Finances.

[It will be observed that the report succeeded in most of the important matters, but the election of Messrs. Brown, Grundy, Benton, and Wilkins, decided majorities, proves that a commendable spirit of liberality was shown towards the friends of the administration. Neither Mr. Clay nor Mr. Calhoun, the head of any Committee, but the wishes of these gentlemen, were probably placed on the Select Committee to examine into the expediency of amending the Constitution.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Committee of Ways and Means reported a bill making appropriations for support of Government for the year 1834. A number of resolutions, principally of private nature, were adopted.

The resolution of Mr. Polk, to reconsider the vote by which the report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the removal of the deposits was referred to the Committee of the Whole, coming up—

The debate was continued by Messrs. Clayton, Denny, Vanderpool, McDuffie, Southard, Foot, Jones, Peyton, Blinney, Mass., and Lane; when the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, by a vote 124 to 102.

So the House agreed to reconsider the vote referring the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Polk then moved that the Secretary of the Treasury be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. McDuffie moved the following instructions to the Committee of Ways and Means:

"To report a joint resolution providing that the Public Revenue, hereinafter collected, be deposited in the Bank of the United States, in conformity with the public pledge in the Charter of the said Bank."

Mr. McDuffie then moved, [at half past 1 o'clock,] that the House do now adjourn.

The question was taken on the adjournment, and decided in the affirmative—Ayes 116—Nays 102.

The House then adjourned.

☆ We have pleasure in being able to last to get in a letter from Major Downing. It has been standing for some time, but is too good to be lost entirely.

WASHINGTON, 12th Nov. 1833.

To my old friend Mr. Dwight, of the New York Daily Advertiser:

I have always been telling the General, as you know, that of all troubles there was none so tuff to get round as money troubles, and when such matters got in a snarl it was worse than trying to straiten a militia line after dinner. I was always afraid that he was getting too many folks to handle the money, and to be figuring at the accounts. Ever since I was a boy I always had a notion that the fewer hands in count the better, and the less you handle the money the better, for the more you handle it, some how the less it grows. And then again I told the General over and over again, don't meddle with the Bank, says I, the money is safe enough there, and one pocket, says I General, is better than twenty. But you know when I was in New York with Zekel Bigelow trying to find out the cause of money being scarce, and when Zekel broke his watch showing me how the United States Bank worked among the banks, the folks some how got round the General, and the deposits were removed.

I have been looking out for trouble ever since, the I was bound to stick to the General, right or wrong, as I told him I would.

Totter day when we came to that part of the message where we have to make money matters, we sent for Mr. Taylor, our new Secretary of the Treasury, to bring in his accounts; he was quite ready for him as quick as a flash, yet as he will be at rights, so we waited for him a spell, and left a place here and there in the message, just big enough to put in a word, and so last night the General sent again and said he must have the counts "ready or not ready," and up they came sure enough, and not more than half cooked; but the General won't wait for nothing when he's in a hurry. Now, says he, Major, turn it over and see how they stand with last year's. And so at it I went, comparing all the amount of outlays, the General's the whole smokin' and thinkin' pretty hard, with his feet up on the mantle. I figured up some pretty quick, considerin' them good many of em called estimates, when I got to the end of 'em, now, General, you know that I told you we could get it up and put down again in no time—we could turn out a new set and appoint other folks—we could as soon as they pleased, and give all folks in their places, and give all the Bank and Square Bids to 'em—we could let 'em do as they pleased.

—we could let 'em do as they pleased.

Franklin, 45
Chatham, 900
Aiken, 187
Simpson, 146
Robeson, 95
Wake, 200

WESTERN CAROLINIAN
SALISBURY.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1833.

NORTH CAROLINA BANK.

We invite the particular attention of our readers to the Report of the Joint Select Committee of our Legislature, on Banks and the Currency, which we have given on our first page. The facts therein presented disclose the causes of a necessity which all feel, for the prompt interference of the Legislature on this subject. North Carolina, rich in resources and in substantial wealth, is on the eve of being without any circulating medium to represent its wealth and perform the exchanges of the common articles of subsistence, except the bills of the local Banks of the neighboring States. The necessity of immediate action on the part of the Legislature, is clearly shown by the Committee: that "correct policy requires the establishment of a Bank, the funds of which shall be exclusively owned by, and the profits go to, the State, and to be managed by a corporation created for the purpose," and the constitutionality of such a Bank, with the limitations proposed by the Committee, is very ably, and we think conclusively, argued: That the local jealousies of Members from some sections of the State, the speculative objections of others, the wishes of some to establish Banks after plays of their own devising, and the interest of those Members connected with the financial misdeeds of the present Banks, may defeat every bill, or produce some such abortion as that of last year, we are very fearful.

We are glad to learn that the charter of the Cape Fear Bank will probably be renewed, and its capital increased. But this Bank, singly, is by no means equal to the wants of the community, and we believe that an institution established on the principles recommended by the Committee on Banks and the Currency will alone fully meet the wishes and wants of the people, by furnishing a sound and sufficient circulating medium.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Affairs at Washington are unusually interesting. We are glad to find that the Senate of the United States is no longer the supine servile Board that it has been for registering the edicts of a Dictator: we rejoice that this body has manfully asserted its rights, and a determination to maintain its own dignity, and the supremacy of law, against the insults and usurpations of an individual who, under the pretext of exclusive and ardent devotion to the people, would arrogate all the power of the Government.

The Message of the President, (for a copy of which see our Congressional head,) refusing, in an insulting manner, to communicate information to the Senate relative to the removal of the Deposits, has excited in that body a proper degree of indignation; and we are gratified, to find that Judge Mangum, one of our Senators, has taken an important stand in defence of the dignity of that body, which he adorns, and in opposition to lawless power.

On the 19th instant, Mr. Mangum moved the reference of the Message to a Select Committee of Seven; which motion was agreed to; and Messrs. Mangum, White, Forsyth, Ewing, Bibb, Southard, and Rives, were appointed.

The motion was preceded by a short but appropriate and spirited speech, which we shall publish as soon as we can lay our hands on a copy, not doubting that it will be read with pleasure by all who are not bound, neck and heels, to the car of the idol.

On the same day, Mr. Clay introduced a resolution calling on the new Secretary of the Treasury for information on the subject of the United States Bank. Mr. Clay, in the remarks which he made upon submitting his resolution, with his wonted eloquence and independence, in a breath returned the labored argument of the new Secretary, showing, conclusively, that he had acted in violation of law, and proving, by historical facts and references, that the conduct of the Secretary, in removing the deposits, bore no analogy to that of Mr. Crawford, which Mr. Taney attempted to make a precedent in self-justification. We shall give Mr. Clay's speech also when we receive the report of the proceedings on the 19th, which will be in season for our next paper.

In the House of Representatives, on the same day, a motion being made to refer the Secretary of the Treasury's Report on the Deposits, to the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. McDuffie moved to add, "with instructions to report a joint resolution providing that the Public Revenue, hereafter collected, be deposited in the Bank of the United States, in conformity with the public faith pledged in the charter of said Bank." He advocated his motion with great ability, and with much, though well-merited, severity upon the agents in the lawless act which was the subject of his remarks. We wish we could make it convenient to publish his speech with the others, but fear we shall be compelled, by the mass of Legislative and other matter, to postpone it.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Under the appropriate head will be found the proceedings of our Legislature. On Monday last, the bill to establish a Bank on the funds of the State exclusively, was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 73 to 54, in the House of Commons.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, spent the greater part of the same day in amending and discussing the provisions of the bill to establish a Bank partly on the funds of the State and partly on those of individuals. It was not finally acted on, and we consider its fate doubtful. We understand, there is but one mind in the Legislature as to the urgent necessity, at this time, for an increase of the circulating medium; yet, such appears to be the diversity of opinion as to the precise nature of the Banks, which ought to be chartered, that some apprehension is felt that North Carolina will be left *in statu quo* for another year. We hope this will not be the case: delay will be fatal to thousands, and almost ruinous to the State.

We see that the bill in relation to amending the Constitution of the State, which was reported to the House of Commons on the 16th instant, was, on Monday last, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Board.

In a letter to a friend in this town, Mr. B. states that his object in bringing this subject before the Senate previous to the final action upon it by the House of Commons, was, to economize time; as he feared, that, if the Senate should not take the subject into consideration till it was disposed of in the House, it would not receive that deliberate investigation which its importance demands, but might be opposed by some through their impatience, after a long session, to get home.

We most heartily wish this long-agitated and agitating question were settled satisfactorily to all parties; but we fear that, on this subject too, we are doomed again to the effects of "deferred hope."

¶ We have seen a letter from Raleigh, dated the 25th, by which we learn that the bill for rechartering the Cape Fear Bank had gone through its second reading, with every prospect of its final passage.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

We have to return thanks to the Hon. Mr. Rencher, for his attention, in forwarding to us pamphlet editions of the Reports made to Congress by the different Heads of Departments. The Report of the Postmaster-General shall be inserted in our columns as soon as we can possibly get through the publication of documents having a more immediate bearing upon the interests and curiosity of our readers. The Report transmitted by the Secretary of War has nothing in it to call our attention: it makes no mention of the Alabama difficulties, and is silent on the subject of the military movements towards that quarter; the concerns of the Department appear to be in a prosperous condition. From the Navy Report we gather the following facts, which must stand to our readers in place of the document in detail: The whole number of Naval Officers in commission is about 1000, maintained at an expense of about \$850,000; Seamen, 5,000—expense \$1,130,000; Expense of the Marine Corps, exclusive of barracks, &c., \$190,000; Expenses of the Navy Yards last year, exclusive of the dry docks, 180,000; Expended on the dry docks at Charleston and Norfolk, 180,000; Live-Oak lands belonging to Government, it is said, are increasing in value.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Oath of Allegiance to the State has passed both Houses of the Legislature of South Carolina, and becomes a part of her Constitution, having received the necessary majority of two-thirds in each branch. The vote was as follows:

Senate: Yeas 3—Nays 14.
House: Yeas 91—Nays 21.

We annex a copy of the Oath, that our readers may see what an innocent thing it is which has caused such alarm among a certain class of people in South Carolina:

"All persons who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of profit or trust, before entering on the execution thereof, shall take the following Oath: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful, and true allegiance bear to the State of South Carolina, so long as I may continue a citizen thereof; and that I am duly qualified according to the Constitution of this State, to exercise the office to which I have been appointed; and that I will, to the best of my abilities, discharge the duties thereof, and preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of this State and of the United States.—So help me God."

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

R. K. Crall, Esq., former joint proprietor and editor of the Richmond Whig, lately became sole owner of that print, but, wishing to retire from the business, has consolidated it with the "Richmond Whig," and vacated the Editorial chair which he had filled with such signal ability and credit to himself. "In unity there is strength," and while we are free to confess that the Whig is a "host" in itself in the cause of Constitutional Liberty, we are sorry that the powerful pen of Mr. Crall is to be permitted to slumber in this day of rapid regeneration from error to truth.

The "United States Telegraph" comes to us printed on a sheet that may truly be called "mammoth,"—being more than twice the size of the Carolinian. It is printed in quarto, and its praiseworthy exertion of Gen. Green enables him not only to give the Debates as they daily occur in both Houses of Congress, but also on all the interesting public documents which emanate from the State and General Government, and a considerable quantity of matter of a light and entertaining character.

We have received five Nos. of Mr. Baguette's semi-weekly "Examiner." It is imperial size, and printed on very fine paper. It is conducted with the usual ability of its talented and high-minded Editor; and it derives another claim to patronage, in our opinion, from its neat and correct typography, which is unsurpassed in the United States.

We would be useless to us to elevate these journals in the opinions of our readers. Every true Southern knows that confidence in them will not be misplaced.

¶ We beg our friend in Franklin to bear with us awhile: the article he wishes to publish, is too good to be spoiled by keeping. It shall have a place in our columns.

A case of spontaneous ignition of some cotton that had been washed and put up in bales, occurred on the 25th instant, at Ansted, the residence of Col. John H. Hargett, near this town. The bales had been lying several days in a basket in the chamber, and about midday the basket was placed on the roof of the piazza, where it subsequently took fire, and was nearly consumed, with great danger to the house, before it was discovered. There was no suspicion of any fire having been brought near the basket for a long time previous.

¶ We very cheerfully insert the following communication, though the writer has drawn an unwarranted conclusion from our Raleigh correspondent's letter. Our friend at the seat of Government simply stated a fact indicative of the opinion of the Legislature on the plans of internal improvement proposed by the Convention: how "Bowan" discovered that he approved the course of doing nothing either for the relief of our citizens or the benefit of the State, we know not, unless by the process of drawing on the fancy for facts. On the contrary, we know the writer of the letter to be one of the earliest and most efficient friends of internal improvement, in the State: that he condemns the course of legislation as justly censured by Bowen. And we are sure that our correspondent will join in the wish that his own judgment and forecast may not be confirmed by the refusal of the Legislature to give us a sound and sufficient currency, and by their neglect to do any thing towards a judicious system of internal improvement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SIR: One of your correspondents, in a letter dated Raleigh, Dec. 8, says, of the Members of the late Internal Improvement Convention, that "they were a body, on the whole, of very patriotic men, but certainly a little wild in their notions of things;" that he met several Members (I suppose Members of the General Assembly) after they heard the Memorial read, and he asked them what they thought of the scheme; and it appears that those law-makers shook their heads in disapprobation, and your correspondent joined in the shake.

It is admitted, by all, that the members of the late Convention comprised much of the patriotism, wisdom, and wealth of the State—that they could have no earthly object in view but that of benefiting North Carolina, relieving her citizens from embarrassment and degradation, and, if possible, assign her a place amongst her sister States. They have proposed a plan of internal improvement to the General Assembly, which they show it is entirely within the power of the State to carry into effect without levying one cent of tax on her citizens; which scheme the Convention pledged their sacred honors they would sustain the General Assembly in carrying into effect. It is true that the scheme proposed is a majestic one, and worthy of the patriots who recommended its adoption; but would appear wild, indeed, to a man of narrow views and limited opportunities. Perhaps your correspondent approves the same course of legislation that has been pursued for the last twenty years, viz. doing nothing, either for the relief of our citizens, or the benefit of the State.

Rest assured, Mr. Editor, that the people of this State will be no longer satisfied with their Representatives wasting their money in consuming time to deliberate and determine on useless and frivolous Acts called private, many of which have a pernicious effect on society, and are calculated to do no good. The call on the General Assembly is loud and universal, not to let the present session pass without doing something for the advancement and benefit of the State. Perhaps a better opportunity may never offer. By establishing one or more Banks, a sound currency may be restored, and our citizens generally relieved from much embarrassment. The character of the State will certainly be elevated, and her citizens greatly benefited, by gradually carrying into effect the plan recommended by the Convention on Internal Improvement.

18th Dec., 1833. ROWAN.

From the Richmond Whig of Dec. 20.

CASE OF LIEUT. RANDOLPH.

Mr. Nicholas yesterday consenting to act as *amicus curiae*, the argument of the Habeas Corpus proceeded before the Circuit Court of the United States.

It was opened on the part of the prisoner, by Attorney General Robertson, who addressed an able argument to the Court, resting the right of the applicant to a discharge, principally on four grounds:

1. The unconstitutionality of the law of May, 1820, under which his body was taken in execution by the warrant of the Solicitor of the Treasury.
2. Admitting that law to be constitutional, yet that the case of Mr. Randolph did not fall within its provisions, by reason that there was no ascertained sum in which he was indebted to the Government.
3. That there was no such officer known to the laws of the United States as *acting purser*, and that therefore a law which was provided to give redress to the Government against its officers, did not apply to an individual who was no officer in the eye of the law.
4. That the warrant was defective in not designating the residence of Mr. Randolph, as required by the Statute.

These were understood to be the principal points of the Attorney General's argument, which was distinguished by his characteristic clearness and force. He denounced the law of 1820 as encroaching upon the liberty of the citizen, as a violation of the liberty of American Legislation, and demanded, in consideration of its extremely rigorous and penal character, that it should be construed with the strictest strictness.

When Mr. Robertson concluded, Mr.

Witness called upon to testify, that he, Mr. Randolph, did not know of the arrest, and that the Court adjourned accordingly.

Mr. Leigh is also counsel for Mr. Randolph.

THE HOWARD COUNTY TREASURERS' SOCIETY will have a meeting in the Academy in Salisbury, on Saturday the 11th of January next, at 10 o'clock, to which they invite Delegates from the several Societies in the County. They respectfully request all friends of Good Order and Morality to attend.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
December 23, 1833.

¶ The Rev. Mr. WELCH, of the Baptist Church, Agent of the American Sabbath School Union, will preach in the Presbyterian Church of this place on next Sabbath, at which time an exposition will be made of "the Southern Enterprise."

State of North Carolina: DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, NOVEMBER TERM, 1833.

Wiseman and Hargrave, Justices of the Peace, vs. Philip Stires.

Abbot's Creek, joining the lands of Abraham Stires and others.

IN this case, it appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Philip Stires is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the said defendant appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for Davidson County, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the 2nd Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why the plaintiffs in this case shall not have judgment and order of sale granted in their favor against the lands levied on as aforesaid.

Witness, Samuel Gaither, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday of November, 1833.

SAM'L GAITHER, c. c. c.
by D. MOCK, D. C. C. C.
December 30, 1833. 6w

State of North Carolina: DAVIDSON COUNTY.

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by D. MOCK, D. C. C. C.
December 30, 1833. 6w

State of North Carolina: DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, NOVEMBER TERM, 1833.

John F. Capron, Original Attachment levied on Wm. K. Smith's interest in 200 acres of land lying in Davidson County, adjoining the lands of John Imbler, Clinton Johnson, and others.

IN this case, it appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant William K. Smith is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that the defendant Wm. K. Smith appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for Davidson County, at the Courthouse in Lexington, on the 2nd Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any he hath, why judgment and order of sale shall not be granted in favor of the plaintiff against the lands levied on as aforesaid.

Witness, Samuel Gaither, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2nd Monday of November, 1833.

SAM'L GAITHER, c. c. c.
by D. MOCK, D. C. C. C.
December 30, 1833. 6w

Notice to All Persons,

THAT ELIZABETH WINE has left my shed and board without a good cause; and I forewarn all persons not to trade with her on any account. She took away several notes of hand, which the public are cautioned against receiving. She also took away a Negro Girl, named Jane, and I caution all persons not to harbor the said girl, or they will be dealt with according to law.

DAVID WINE.
December 30. 34

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on the 4th of January next, the 4th of January next, on which day the estate of William G. Galt, deceased, lying west of Salisbury, joining the lands of William Galt, deceased, and others, which he offered on reasonable terms.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

MATHEW WINE.
December 24, 1833.

Female Seminary.

Will be Opened, in Lexington, On Thursday the 2d January next, A FEMALE SEMINARY.

UNDER the charge of Mrs. M. H. R. HALL—where all persons desiring to be educated in the most constant diligence, to render themselves profitable to Young Ladies, shall find her care, and to make their improvement satisfactory to those persons and others who may favor her with their patronage.

Rules of Tuition per Session: Reading, Writing, and Plain Sewing, \$10; Ditto, with the Elements of Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, History, &c., \$15. The former completed, with the addition of Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Composition, &c., &c. Additional charges will be made for extra Ornamental branches.

A. A. HALL, Principal.
N.B. Boarding, as usual, at reasonable rates in private families.
December 23, 1833.

TAKEN NOTICE.

THAT, on the 1st day of this instant, (December 1st,) James Smith, of the South Yabber River, near Randolph's Ford, took and carried away my Entire Stock.

A SMALL SORREL HORSE, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, near 14 hands high, with short mane and tail, white hairs in his face; some small white spots on his back, with old shoes on all his feet: said horse is a natural pacer.

G. ANDERSON, Owner.
a Third Regiment of South Carolina.
December 23, 1833.

Clinical School.

THE Second Session of the CLINICAL SCHOOL in the vicinity of the Catawba Springs, in Lincoln County, (N.C.) will commence on the 1st Monday in January next.

Those who may desire more information, with regard to the School, are referred to Messrs. Robert H. Burton, M. D.; John D. Graham, Daniel M. Forney, and Bartlett Shippen.

ROBERT G. ALLISON.
December 15.

To Printers.

THE PROPRIETOR of this Establishment, having made arrangements for the introduction of an entirely new assortment of all the requisite materials for the future execution of the already large and rapidly increasing business, WISHES TO DISPOSE OF ALL THE Present Stock of PRINTING MATERIALS Used in the Office.

They comprise a well-selected assortment of every thing necessary to put into immediate operation, a Country Newspaper and Job-Office—consisting, in part, of the following articles:

A super-royal PRINTING PRESS, of the Mangle make.
Fonts of Small Pica, Long Primer, and Brevier TYPE.
Various sorts of JOB TYPE, comprising almost every size between eight-line Pica and Pearl—bold face, black, antique, two line letter, &c., &c.
All the RULES and LEADS at present used in the paper.
A very good variety of small METAL CUTS, &c., &c., &c.

This No. of the "Carolinian" presents a specimen of most of the above articles; and, on account of their being partly worn, they will be sold at very reduced prices, if applied for soon—they will be forwarded to the foundry in a short time, if not disposed of.

Persons intending to establish themselves in our business, and who desire to begin on an economical scale, will do well to communicate with us on this subject. Letters will meet prompt attention.

December 23, 1833.

Close Carriage.

THE Subscriber has just completed all the repairs necessary to a second-hand Carriage which has for some time past been in his possession for that purpose, and now OFFERS IT FOR SALE, in pursuance of instructions from the owner, who has no use for it.

The Carriage is now as good as when new, and can be seen at my shop by those desirous to purchase.

JOHN I. SHAVER.
December 2.

From the Raleigh Register.

The annexed table will show the number of votes given in the counties which follow, at the late August Election, in favor of amending the Constitution of the State. We have been at the trouble of compiling it from the returns to the Legislature:

Randolph,	750
Burly,	1471
Moore,	739
Macon,	621
Montgomery,	1016
Richmond,	537
Rowan,	1063
Stokes,	1238
Wilkes,	1112
Rutherford,	2189
Orange,	1700
Davidson,	1100
Rockingham,	436
Mecklenburg,	1656
Lincoln,	2142
Haywood,	853
Guilford,	1176
Carteret, (vote taken but no return),	1018
Cumberland,	673
Curran,	1344
Anson,	1788
Swain,	1308
Beaufort,	1797
Chatham,	467



POETRY.

CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

Monest into moment dies;
Short succeeding hour flies;
Days and weeks depart for aye—
Months and years are sure as they;
While the long century moves with rapid pace,
While coming ages move into their place.
Mortals! 'habitants of time!
Perish from the countries one by one!
The prison expires, crumbles his mazy throne,
Death to goodness! death to crime!
Now, in evening disappears;
Sinks the sun; rise twinkling spheres;
Spring in summer glides away;
Autumn into winter grey;
And the bright moon upon its face must veil;
And the dancing comets bring again their trail.
Mortals! 'habitants of earth!
Ye dig your graves into your fathers' clay,
And ere your memory wholly fades away,
New nations have their birth!
What is firm? shall nature stand
Secure from the Destroyer's hand?
Mountains brave the rudest shocks?
Plains forever feed their flocks?
Hail the volcano burst the rocky mounds!
And earthquakes 'whelm in ruin the fairest grounds!
Nature, heaven, sea, and shore!
The flames are fanning that shall earth consume.
The thunders wait to wreck it for the tomb!
Nature, thou shalt be no more!
What is firm? the Lones alone,
And who shall elude his throne!
Can shall live eternally!
Virtue, Truth, as endless be;
And though the sun and moon and stars shall fall;
And mortals die, and sink this earthly ball;
Christians! ye who live to God!
Though all things perish seen in earth or sky,
Yet ye shall reign in glory—thron'd on high—
And Heaven's firm abode.

MARRIAGE HYMN.

BY MISS MOOREHEAD.

Not for the summer hours alone,
When skies resplendent shine,
And youth and pleasure fill the throne,
Our hearts and hands we join;
But for those stern and wintry days,
Of sorrow, pain, and fear,
When Heaven's wise discipline doth make
Our earthly journey dear.
Not for this span of life alone,
Which like a blast doth fly,
And as the transient flower of grass,
Just blossom, droop, and die;
But for a being without end,
This vow of love we take,
Grant us, Oh God, one home at last,
For our Redeemer's sake!

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOOK UPON THIS PICTURE!

A Country Editor is one who reads newspapers, selects miscellany, writes articles on every subject, acts types, reads proof, works at press, folds papers—and sometimes carries them,—prints jobs, runs on errands, works in the garden, cuts wood, talks to all his patrons who call, patiently receives blame for a thousand things that never were and never can be done, gets little money, has scarce time and materials to satisfy his hunger or to enjoy the quiet of nature's sweet restorer, sleep—and esteems himself peculiarly happy if he is not assailed and battered by some unprincipled demagogue who loves puppet-shows, and who hires the rabble, with a treat of cider-brandy, to vote him into some petty office. A man who does all this, and as much more not here recorded, you well know must be rather a busy animal; and, as he performs the work of so many different persons, he may justly be supposed their representative, and to have an indisputable and inalienable right, when speaking of himself, to use the plural number, and to say "We," on all occasions and in all places.

AND THEN UPON THIS!

A City Gentleman is one who gets up leisurely, breakfasts comfortably, reads the newspaper regularly, dresses fashionably, lounges fastidiously, eats a tart gravely, tattles insipidly, dines considerably, drinks superfluously, kills time indifferently, sleeps elegantly, goes to bed stupidly—lives uselessly!

Three things are necessary to constitute the most powerful and influential man in the world—sound principles, talents to explain and defend them, and example to illustrate them. Lord Peterborough, when on a visit to Fenelon, at Cambrai, was so charmed with the virtues and talents of the Archbishop, that he exclaimed, at parting, "If I stay here any longer, I shall become a Christian in spite of myself."

Poetry warms the heart, and fills the head with useful and agreeable maxims and beautiful images—it sublimates the affections, and thereby enlarges our enjoyment and worth. Moral excellence is a great treasure depends on exquisite sentiments; a person may have both a lively sensibility and an improved taste, and yet be a bad character, from giving himself up to the dominion of his passions; nevertheless, without this cultivated temper of soul, no man ever became excellent.

LESSONS ON HEALTH.

Occupations which are unhealthy.—Coffee roasters become asthmatic, and subject to head ache and indigestion. Malsters (persons who prepare malt), cannot live long, if they continue to the business. Snuff making is unhealthy. Tea men suffer from the dust, especially of green teas. Brewers are apt to be unhealthy. Distillers are liable both to acute and chronic diseases. Chimney sweeps die early. House painters do not usually live to old age. Confectioners are by no means the longest lived. Cooks are unhealthy; probably because they are apt to eat between meals, and eat up things to save them! Chemists and Druggists are unhealthy and consumptive. Miners die young. Printers frequently complain of the stomach and head, but many are healthy. Etchers are sickly. Tailors, ropemakers, and shoemakers, usually suffer from their stooping postures. Milliners, dress makers, and straw-bonnet makers, are unhealthy and short lived. Watch makers are sickly. Colliers, well sinkers, corn millers, paper makers, masons, (these generally die by 40 or 50), iron filers, brass founders, copper smiths, tin plate makers, potters, plumbers, saddlers, and glass-blowers, are usually unhealthy. Butchers appear healthy, but they do not often live to old age.

Those which are healthy.—Farmers live long, though gardening is not so healthy, on account of stooping so much. Brick-makers, Coopers, Carpenters, Fishmongers, Wheelwrights, Tanners, Carriers, Clock-makers, Soap makers, Tallow chandlers, Dyers, Grocers, Hostlers, Brush-makers, men in oil mills, Pressmen in printing offices, and Bookbinders, are generally healthy.

QUESTIONS FOR BACHELORS.

What four letters in the alphabet, when combined, excite the most pleasing and interesting associations in the mind of man? What four present to the mind's eye the cheerful companion, the disinterested adviser, the nurse in sickness, the comforter in misfortune, the faithful and affectionate friend? What four conjure up the image of a lovely, tender, confiding being, who cheerfully contributes all to our happiness—who partakes the cup of woe and the cup of weal with us, rendering no complaint? What four presents to our minds the choicest gift of heaven to man? What four, when combined, throw a magic around the soul of man, which lifts him from earth to blissful regions, and presents him with a foretaste of more than earthly happiness? What four present to the mind's eye the being in whose company this life is worth enjoying?

TRUISHS.

It is false economy to leave a frame house unpainted till it becomes weather beaten.

It is false economy, when a man makes a venue or has any thing else to make public, to stick up written placards in a bar room or store, when there is a printing office within twenty miles.

It is false economy for a merchant or tradesman to refuse to advertise his wares in the papers which circulate through the section of country from which he expects his custom.

And it is a very erroneous idea some people have that a printer can live without being paid for his labor, though he should have no ulterior resources.

A TAILOR WANTED!!

A Journeyman Tailor,
Of steady and industrious habits, who can come recommended for morality and capability, may secure a permanent situation, with the highest wages, by applying to
THOMAS DICKSON,
December 16.

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN who has had several years' experience in a counting-house both in Europe and one of the Northern cities in this country, will do considerable business as a first-rate BOOK-KEEPER, would prefer to reside in one of the Southern States, and takes this method to bring the subject before the attention of the mercantile community. The most acceptable references as to capability, industry, and moral character, will be given. Enquire at the Western Carolinian Printing-Office.
November 23, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

S. Lemly & Son

Return thanks for the liberal patronage they have received during the past season, and inform their friends and the public, that

IN ADDITION TO THEIR FORMER STOCK,

They have Just Received,

From New York & Philadelphia,

A fresh and handsome Supply

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
Dry-Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Groceries.

COMPRISING almost every article usually kept by merchants in this section of country, which they design offering for sale on very accommodating terms. They respectfully invite an examination of their assortment, by all who wish to purchase goods.
Country Produce taken in payment for goods or accounts, at the highest market prices.
Salisbury, Dec. 9, 1833.

Sale and Hiring of Negroes

On the 1st day of January next, WILL BE SOLD, FOR CASH, at the Court-House in Salisbury, several Valuable NEGROES, belonging to the Estate of the late Dr. S. L. Perand. And, immediately after the sale, the remaining Negroes belonging to said estate will be HIRED OUT for one year, on the usual terms.—At the same time, several very valuable TOWN LOTS will be RENTED for one year.

It is requested that all persons who hired Negroes belonging to this estate, will be punctual in delivering them at the Court House in Salisbury on the morning of the first of January next.
R. MACNAMARA, Adm'r.
December 16.

Land for Sale.

UPON the Petition of EKANAH D. AUSTIN & others, filed in the Grt. of Equity for Rowan County, and heard at October Term, 1833—A Decree was made, directing the Clerk and Master to sell the Lands mentioned in said petition, upon a credit of twelve months for one half, and eighteen months for the other half, of the purchase money; upon condition that the purchaser shall give bonds with approved security for the purchase money, on the day of sale.

Notice is Hereby Given,

That the said Lands, consisting in three adjoining tracts, in all

287¹/₂ ACRES,

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the 30th day of December Next,

AT MOCKSVILLE,

On the terms above stated.

The said Land lies on Dutchman's Creek five miles North of Mocksville, and is reputed to be of the best soil in that section of the County; embracing 30 to 40 Acres of low-grounds, most of which is fit for cultivation, including 10 to 12 Acres now cleared for Meadow. The premises also contain a Saw-Mill and Cotton Gin on the Creek, with a substantial stone dam, and good buildings for the machinery. E. D. Austin and D. N. Austin reside on the premises and will show the lands and improvements to any person wishing to inspect previous to the Sale.
SAM. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.
December 9, 1833.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the last Will and Testament of Anderson Ellis, deceased,

I will Expose to Public Sale,

On Tuesday the 31st of December,

ON THE PREMISES,

All those Valuable Lands

Known by the name of the Mill Lands, lying in Davidson & Rowan Counties, in all about

2700 ACRES.

THERE IS A

Comfortable Dwelling-House,

AND A

Valuable Grist and Saw Mill,

Upon the Premises.

It will be sold in a body, or in separate tracts to suit purchasers.

The terms of credit will be made known on the day of sale.

The said lands are well adapted to the culture of cotton and grain of all kinds. The said lands lie upon the Yadkin River, and embrace a large body of valuable low grounds.

THE undersigned has this day qualified as Executor of the Will of the said Anderson Ellis, deceased, and hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, and all those indebted are hereby requested to make payment.
JAMES ELLIS, Executor.
November 23, 1833—dec 2

NOTICE.

Will be Sold, at the Court-House in the Town of Salisbury,

On the first day of January, 1834,

Three Young Negroes,

—viz:—

FELLOW JOHN, twenty years of age, stout and healthy, and TWO CHILDREN, boys, about five, and near three years old—the property of Lucetta Dinkins, deceased. Sold on twelve months' credit; approved security required.
JOHN SCOTT, Adm'r-trator.
November 21,

New Fall Goods, ALL CHEAP!

CADE & CRAIGE

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

FALL SUPPLY,

And would respectfully invite their Friends and Customers to

CALL AND EXAMINE.

There will be found a neat Assortment of

Fine and Low-Priced

CLOTHS,

Cassimeres,

Plain Silk Vesting,

Figured do. do.

Figured do. do.

London color'd do.

Buff and white Valencia do.

Fine Satin faced do.

SILKS, viz.

Italian Lustring,

Pan de foi

Satin face Levantine,

Gros de Berlin,

Senchows,

Sarsnetts,

Colored Florence.

—ALSO—

Flannels, Satinets, Padding, Circassians

Bombazines, Irish Linen (fine),

Nowayle Calicoes, Dark Gingham,

Silk Velvet Bells, (a good assortment)

Fancy Ribbons of all sorts

Gentlemen's black and fancy Handkerchiefs

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves

do. do. do. Assorted Hosiery

Umbrellas, Spool and Floss Cotton, Sewing Silk

Pins, Needles, Heads, Tapes, Suspenders

Pocket Books, Tooth Brushes

Brazilian and Mock Teas of every description

Cologne Water, Bear's Oil, Antigua Oil

Fancy Soap, Snuff Boxes, Buttons of all kinds

Bleached and unbleached Shirtings,

blue and fancy cold Plaid,

Apron & Furniture Checks, Bed

Ticking, White and colored Fustians, etc. etc. etc.

Hardware and Cutlery,

—viz:—

Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives

Scissors, Table and Tea Spoons, Agates

Snufflers, Locks of all kinds, Tacks, Files

Handsaws, Gimlets, Prising Pans, Tea Trays

Curry Combs of a superior kind, Razors

Razor Straps, Shaving Boxes, Spectacles

Silver Spectacles, Saws, Awls and Awl-Blades

Pinners, Hammers, Hinges of all kinds

Draining and Cutting Knives, Coffee Mills

Hoes, Axes, Collins's superior ditto

Bright and blue Trace Chains, Halter ditto

Cusings, etc. etc. etc.

Shoes. — Shoes.

A good Assortment of all qualities of

SHOES, comprising

Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Girls' and Infants'

Shoes; Gentlemen's Pump, Negro Shoes,

etc. etc. etc.

Also—Ladies' best Prunella, Seal-Skin,

and Morocco Shoes.

Hats and Bonnets,

as follows:

Customers' fashionable Hats, at all prices

Wool Hats: Fur, Cloth, and Seal Skin Caps

Fancy Broad Bonnets, Super ditto, Tuscan ditto

Open-work ditto, Cypress ditto

Fancy Cottage ditto, Duns ables

Leghorns cut in the most fashionable shape.

China, Glass, & Queensware,

Comprising a good Assortment.

Groceries, and

Other Articles,

—SUCH AS—

Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar; Coffee, Tea

Madder, Indigo, Copperas, Bar Soap, Nutmegs

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Powder and Shot

Bar Lead, Copal and Shell Varnish

Shoe Blacking, White Lead, Spanish Brown

Prussian Blue, Window Glass, Putty

Epsom and Glauber Salts, Camphor

Assafoetida, Wool and Cotton Cards.

Together with a quantity of articles too numerous to mention.

WE return our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage we have received, and hope to merit a continuance of the same.

CADE & CRAIGE.
Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1833.

Fifty Dollars REWARD

Will be given for the apprehension and delivery of a negro boy

Ki, or Squire,

TO me, in Salisbury, on or before the 20th of January next. The said boy is stout, black, completed, and about 27 years old. He was bought of Wm. Haden, while in the woods. He formerly belonged to Richard Van Eaton. The above reward will be paid on delivery to me in Salisbury.
JAMES R. HUIE, Jr.
November 26, 1833.

TO LET,

THE House lately occupied by the Office of the Western Carolinian. It is situated on the North-west side of Main Street, nearly opposite the building formerly occupied as the State Bank. Apply to the Editor of this paper, or to
JOHN C. PALMER.
November 11, 1833.

Stray Horse.

TAKEN up near my plantation, in Davidson County, North Carolina.

A DARK BAY HORSE,

About six years old, and rides remarkably well. He was brought into this neighborhood by a negro man who says that he belongs to John Wolford, on the Charlotte River.

THE owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
November 18, 1833.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for subscriptions, advertising or job-work are earnestly requested to settle the same. This is the first call of the kind I have made in three years, and I hope it will be attended to. Those living at a distance can transmit the amount of their subscriptions, postage, through the post-office at my risk.
BURTON CRAIG,
Salisbury, August 30th, 1833.



Stage Accommodation.

FOR the convenience of Travellers, an excellent Line of Accommodation Stages is established to run between Salisbury and Lexington, on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays. It carries passengers to Lexington in time to take Peck's & Welford's line for the North.

Salisbury, November 4, 1833.

Proposals for Publishing,

IN LINCOLNTON, N. C.

A Weekly Newspaper,

TO BE CALLED

THE LINCOLN HERALD

THE undersigned being ardently solicited, by many of his friends, to undertake the publication of a Newspaper in this Village, has been induced to offer these proposals, relying on public patronage for the support necessary to justify him in the prosecution of the same.

His main object will be to instruct, to please, to excite usefulness, to add to social enjoyment, and to expose whatever has an evil tendency on good morals.

It will be his purpose to give all the important news, both foreign and domestic, to insert Agricultural Essays, and to diffuse information on all subjects that have a tendency to improve society in its various relations.

He will intersperse literary information, as well as scientific instruction, mingling, at the same time, a flavour of poetry, humor, and anecdote, in order to present a variety, so that each individual may find something to gratify his own particular taste.

He professes to be a Republican, both in principle and in feeling; his political course, therefore, will be, to pursue (according to his judgment) the traces marked out by the old Jeffersonian school—avoiding, on the one hand, that exposition of the Constitution which tends to consolidation, and shunning, on the other, the equally dangerous doctrine of nullification.

He has, as heretofore, the highest regard for the character of Andrew Jackson, and the utmost confidence in his Administration. He leaves, however, entirely uncommitted as regards his success or failure to support, whenever the exigencies require, whatever individual in his opinion, from his character, talents, and sound principles, is entitled to occupy that elevated station.

All personal controversy will be strictly prohibited, and every exertion will be made to present such a paper as will be acceptable to the public.

THE HERALD will be published once a week, on an imperial sheet, at Three Dollars per annum. The first number will issue on the first of January, 1834, or as soon thereafter as practicable, provided a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to authorize the commencement.

PEREGRINE ROBERTS.
Lincolnton, Sept. 16, 1833.

Salisbury Male

ACADEMY.

THE second session of this institution, will commence on Friday the 1st day of November next. The subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW,

T. W. SPARROW,

Oct. 5th 1833. 96/

FOR SALE.

INTENDING to remove to the West, I offer for sale, on accommodating terms, the place where I now live, consisting of a good dwelling house, a convenient house for an

OFFICE,

or shop, and other necessary buildings.

Also several other lots in Town.

All persons indebted to me, are requested to settle before the first of January next, or they will find their papers in the hands of an officer; and those I owe are requested to call, as I am ready at any time to pay them.

The business of my shop will be carried on until I leave here.

121108 JOHN UTZMAN.

Salisbury, Oct. 14, 1833.

CHARLESTON AND CHERAW.

THE Steamboat Macon,

CAPT. J. C. GRAM,

engaged last summer, to run between Charleston & Cheraw calling at George Town on her way up and down, will resume her

Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened in the Expense of Boat.

J. B. CLOUGH,

Charleston, Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. 92c

J. B. C.